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In re

Dundas Family

Pedigree of

× Jane Dundas White

Born May 27, 1919

As far as the same has to do with the
Dundas Family and its earlier female lines.

May 27, 1922

1-10

In Dundas of Dundas by MacLeod, Edinburgh 1897
re pictures of Dundas Castle, South Duncusbury,
in Birlithous Shire, or West Lothian. On page
5, the Author states that Malcolm the Third,
King of Scots, gave to his kinsman Gospatric
Dunbar with the adjacent lands in Lothian
and thereafter he and his descendants were
called Earls of Dunbar or of March. Among
his lands in Lothian owned by them, were
those of Dundas, which were granted by
Malcolm, son of Gospatric, the 3rd Earl, to
Helias, the son of Huetred.

Dundas means "the hill of the yellow deer"
See Introduction, VII of Dundas of Dundas

The Pedigree of Jane Dundas White, born May 27, 1919, as far as the same has to do with the Dundas Family, and of its earlier Female Lines.

THE first person to use "Dundas" as his family name was Uthred, second Son of Cospatricius, First Earl of March. This Uthred lived during the reign of King David I (1124-53) and obtained from his Uncle Waldevus, the lands and barony of Dundas in West Lothian, including Dundas Castle. His ancestors on the male side are herein traced to Crinian, who was "A man of the first rank and quality and head of one of the greatest and most opulent families in the North of England. He flourished about the end of the Tenth Century." Douglas' Peerages, page 437. Crinian's son was Maldredus, and he married Alghatha the grand-daughter of Ethelred, King of England from 979 to 1016, surnamed the "Unready." Alghatha's ancestry can be traced back to 90 B. C. and is herein set out.

The authorities principally relied on are two, viz:—

James Anderson, "Royal Genealogies from Adam to 1732," printed in London in 1732, and the two volumes by Sir Robert Douglas, one called "The Peerages of Scotland" published in 1764, and the other "The Baronages of Scotland" published in 1798. These books can be inspected at the Historical Society, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia. No attempt will be made to give the genealogies in some cases of the older brothers, and in other cases of the younger brothers or of the sisters, but simply the line of direct descent to Jane Dundas White born May 27, 1919, will be followed. Others sprung from the same family will have little difficulty in making the proper and necessary changes and additions.

James Anderson on page 733 says:—

“Many historians English and Foreigners have wrote
“all they could find in Ancient Records and Monuments
“of the Saxons, their original, manners, Religion, etc., to
“which I refer my reader. * * * I begin with a part
“of the foresaid Table 215 which, according to the German
“Authors, gives the original of the first Saxon Princes that
“came over to England.” The “Table 215” refers to the
genealogical table so numbered in Anderson’s book, page
447.

- I. Harderick, King of the Saxons, 90 B. C.
- II. Anserich, King of the Saxons, 1 A. D.
- III. Wilke I, King of the Saxons, 8—30.
- IV. Svarticke I, Prince of the Saxons, 30—76.
- V. Svarticke II, Prince of the Saxons, 76—80.
- VI. Sigward, Prince of the Saxons, 80—100.
- VII. Witekind I, King of the Saxons, 106.
- VIII. Wilke II, Prince of the Saxons, 190.
- IX. Marbod, King of the Saxons, 190—256.
- X. Bodo or Woden, King of the Saxons, 256—300.

He was deified as Mars. He married Frea or Fria, and
his Queen was adored as the Goddess Venus (page 733).

- XI. Bealdeagus or Beldeg.
- XII. Brandius or Brando.
- XIII. Freodegarus or Fredegar.
- XIV. Friairin or Frewin.
- XV. Wigga.
- XVI. Gerisius or Gewisch.
- XVII. Esla.
- XVIII. Esla.
- XIX. Elisius.

XX. Cherdick or Cerdick (or Cerdic), being much re-
nowned in Germany, went to Britain with his son Chen-
rick 495. He was crowned in Winchester, his capital, as
the third Monarch of the Englishmen in 532 and died in
534 (Anderson, page 735).

XXI. Chenrick or Kenrick aided his father in all his
battles against the Britons and succeeded him in the King-

dom and also became Monarch of the Englishmen in 534. He overthrew the Britons particularly in 552, and died in 560.

XXII. Ceolin or Cheoline, his son, succeeded him in 560, and much enlarged his kingdom. His success caused his neighboring Kings to combine and depose him in 592.

XXIII. Cuthwin, his son, was slain in battle against Aidan, King of the Scots in 581.

XXIV. Cuth or Cutha, was the second son, and his son was

XXV. Ceolwald or Chelwald.

XXVI. Cenred or Kenred, and his fourth child was his son

XXVII. Ingils or Intgiful.

XXVIII. Coppa.

XXIX. Efa or Eafa.

XXX. Alcmund.

XXXI. Egbert, the Great, King of West Saxon, was first compelled to fly to Offa, King of Mercia, and then to Charlemain, King of France, under whom he learned to be "both a valiant general and a politick prince." Upon Brightrick's death, he returned to England and became King of Wessex in 800, and destroyed the Heptarchy, and was crowned King of the English at Winchester. He was the first to call the South part of the Island "England," after the Angles from whom he was descended. He died February 4th, 836, and was buried at Winchester (Anderson, page 739). He married Redburg and their son,

XXXII. Ethelwolf, began to reign in 836. He married Judith, daughter of Charles the Bold of France, and died January 13th, 857. His first wife was Osburgis, daughter of Oslake, Great Butler of England, and their son was

XXXIII. Alfred, the Great, born 848 or 849, who became King in 872. He married in 868 Ethelbith or Eilwith, and died October 28th, 901. Their third son was

XXXIV. Edward the Elder, who succeeded his father in 901 and died 924 or 925. His last wife was Edgiva whom he married in 916 and their second son was

XXXV. Edmund I, born 921, became King in 940, and was killed in 946. He married Elfiva and their second son was

XXXVI. Edgar, the Peaceable, born 943, became King in 957, died 975. He married Alfreda, the widow of Ethelwold, whom the King slew to get her for his wife (Anderson, page 739). Their son was

XXXVII. Ethelred, the Unready, born 966, became King in 978 or 979, and married Emma, daughter of Richard I, Duke of Normandy, and was driven out of England by Sweyn, King of the Danes in 1014, and died in Normandy on April 23d, 1016. Partly because of this marriage, William the Conqueror subsequently laid claims to the English throne. His first wife was Elgiva, daughter of Thored Thorold, an English Earl, whom he married in 984. She died in 1003, and their daughter and eighth child was

XXXVIII. Elgiva (or "Elfigina," Anderson, page 740) who married Uthred, Prince of Northumberland (or "Ochrede" or "Ultrede," the Bold, son of Waldeve Earl of Northumberland, Anderson, page 740. These two are clearly one and the same person.) As to the ancestors of "Uthred" or "Ochrede" the Bold, son of Waldeve, there was nothing in Anderson's work on the subject, and no effort was made to trace back this line.

It is here important to remember that all that has gone before is on the female side and that even this Uthred, son of Waldeve, is not the first known ancestor on the male side for he left only a daughter, viz., Algatha or Aidgith, who married Maldredus, son of Crinian, according to Douglas, while Anderson fails to give his pedigree.

This Crinian is the first of the Dundas male line of whom we know, and from him the Dundas family by direct male descent sprang, but the name "Dundas" was not used as the family name until the time of King David I of Scotland (1124-53), the first user being a second son (Uthred, second son of Cospatricius), whose elder brother had as his title "Earl of March." We shall now begin a double notation with Crinian as No. 1, and his son Maldredus No. 2, to show the number of generations from

Crinian, the first known ancestor on the male line. The only child of Uthred and Elgiva, was their daughter.

XXXIX—2. Algha, according to Douglas (or Aidgith, according to Anderson), who married Maldredus, son of Crinian (No. 1) (according to Douglas, while Anderson only mentions that Maldredus was a nobleman, but does not give his father's name.)

We quote from Douglas' Peerages, page 437:—

Hovedon's History of England, Francfort Edition, page 424:

"Hanc Alghatham, pater (Uthredus) dedit in conjugium
"Maldredo filio Criniani, quam habuit ex Elgiva filia Ethel-
"redi, regis Angliae, etc."

And of Crinian, Douglas says page 437:—

"A man of the first rank and quality, and head of one
"of the greatest and most opulent families in the North of
"England. He flourished about the end of the Tenth
"Century."

And of the Dunbar, Earl of March family, immediate ancestors of the Dundas family, Douglas said, page 437:—

"This great and illustrious family is undoubtedly sprung
"from the Saxon Kings of England and the princes or
"Earls of Northumberland, which is sufficiently attested by
"many eminent historians and other authentic documents."

Their son was

XL—3. Cospatricius (Gospatricius or Gospatrick) Earl of Northumberland in his Mother's right. At first he was allowed by payments of large sums to remain in possession of his estate, but becoming jealous of his greatness and power, William the Conqueror, in 1071, disposed ^{despoiled} him and he fled to Scotland. Here he was well received by King Malcolm Canmore (1057-93), who gave him the lands and Manor of Dunbar, in East Lothian, and several baronies in Berwickshire. From this Estate the succeeding Earls of March took their family name of Dunbar. He served the King faithfully and contributed greatly to establishing peace and order in the Kingdom. The name of Dunbar was assumed as the family surname.

It is important here to call attention to the fact that Anderson and Douglas do not agree as to this Cospatricius.

Anderson (page 470) makes him the son of a man of the same name and the grandson of Maldredus, son of Crinian. Douglas also in his Peerages (perhaps misled by Anderson) has one too many Gospatricius in Scotland, but in his "Baronages" which was published 34 years later, he corrects his error. Douglas in his Peerages, page 437, shows that the Gospatricius, who was dispossessed by William the Conqueror in 1071 was the son of Maldredus and gives his authorities for this statement, and we have followed Douglas to the exclusion of Anderson in this respect for the following reasons:—

To understand the matter fully we must go back to Ethelred the Unready who according to Anderson, page 740, had two wives, viz: Emma, daughter of Richard I, Duke of Normandy, whom he married in 1003, and who was his second wife, see XXXVII above, and as his first wife, Elgiva, daughter of Thored Thorold, an English Earl, whom he married in 984, and who died in 1003. By her Ethelred had 8 children, and Anderson gives the order of their birth and puts as the last Elgiva (or Elfgiva). She must have been born between 995 and 1003, when her mother died. This Elgiva married Uthred, Prince of Northumberland, probably about 1020 to 1030, and their daughter, Algatha, married Maldredus, which must have been sometime between 1040 and 1050, and their son Gospatricius, Earl of Northumberland, in his mother's right, must have been born between 1040 and 1050, which would have made him between 20 and 30 when dispossessed in 1071, by William the Conqueror, and of a proper age to be the father of his daughter, Ethelreda, who married King Duncan II, of Scotland, who was king between 1093-5. To work in another generation between 995 and 1071 would be almost impossible. As additional proof or probability that there was but one Gospatricius in England we have the statement of both Anderson and Douglas that William the Conqueror dispossessed him in 1071, because of his influence and power. It could not have been the younger Gospatricius who was dispossessed because of his influence and power, for the second one would have been too young to have been of consequence, and hence it must have been

Gospatricius

(8)

Dolphin

Waldere

Gospatricius

Gospatricius

Uthred

Helias

the first one. Returning now to Cospatricius (or Gospatricius) Earl of Northumberland dispossessed as aforesaid in 1071. Douglas says he had three sons and a daughter, their names being Dolphinus, Waldevus, Cospatricius and Ethelreda (evidently named for her great-great grandfather, Ethelred, King of England), the last named married to King Duncan II (Son of Malcolm Canmore), who reigned between 1093-5, when he was in turn dispossessed by Donald Bane, *i. e.*, Donald VII, who became king in 1093, and remained such until 1098, except for the short period Duncan II, had the throne. (See Anderson's comments under his tables of the Kings of Scotland, and his story of Macbeth's (1033-1057) dream—the Macbeth of Shakespeare's play.) Douglas has no knowledge of any progeny of the first son, Dolphinus. The second son, Waldevus, died without issue and his lands went to his nephew see XLII, and the third son,

XLI—4. Cospatricius (Gospatricius or Gospatrick) became First Earl of March, and Douglas says of him in his Baronages, page 438, that he "made a great figure in Scotland. He was a great warrior, often fought valiantly "with the Scots against the English, and was appointed "Warden of the Marches. He is witness to many of our "King's charters, particularly to the foundation charter of "the Abbey of Scoon by King Alexander I, (1115)."

In 1128 he was a witness to the foundation charter of the abbacy of Holyroodhouse granted by King David I. He was made Earl (*i. e.*, Comes) of March about 1128-30, and died 17 of the calends of September, 1139. King David I in confirming a certain grant of land for religious purposes made by this Cospatricius used these remarkable words:—

"Ea die qua fuit vivus et mortuus, etc."

He left him surviving two sons, Cospatricius, second Earl of March, who died in 1147 (Douglas Peerages, page 438; Anderson, page 470), and had descendants and Uthred, the latter the first to use as his family name the word "Dundas" as we shall presently show, and a daughter, Margaret, who married Philip de Montgomery, ancestor of the Earl of Eglington. We now follow the line of this

*From the line of Malcolm Canmore, the Macbeth family.
Claimed the right to place the Crown on the head of
the Scottish Kings.*

second son as set out in Douglas' Baronages, viz.: Dundas of Dundas, page 171.

XLII—5. Uthred (second son of the aforesaid Cospatrickus, First Earl of March) lived during the reign of King David I (1124-53) and obtained from his Uncle Waldeve as above indicated, the lands and barony of Dundas in West Lothian, including Dundas Castle, and is the ancestor who first used "Dundas" as his family name.

Douglas in his Baronages says page 172:—

"Though this Uthred is in the Peerages said to have been a younger son of the second Earl, yet that he was the son of the first seems more probable for he was undoubtedly father of Helias who succeeded him, and also lived in the reign of King David I."

He was succeeded by his son

XLIII—6. Helias, who obtained from King David I, a charter confirming to him the lands of Dundas, and Douglas says in his Baronages, page 172:—

"This Helias assumed the name of Dundas from his lands, which was the custom in these early times and it hath continued ever since to be the chief title as well as the name of the family.

"And to denote his descent from the Ancient Earls of March, he took for his armorial bearings, *argent*, a lion rampant, *gules*, being the same with that noble family only differing in tinctures, as a proper mark of cadency."

He died about 1165. His son was

XLIV—7. Serle de Dundas, who is mentioned in several transactions during the reign of King William about 1170. He died about 1215, and his son was

XLV—8. Helias de Dundas, who is mentioned in an enrolment of Court by Roger de Moubray in 1229. He died before 1240 and his son

XLVI—9. Radulphus de Dundas succeeded him and appears as a witness in the charter granted by King Alexander II, on May 26th, 1240. He died during the reign of King Alexander III, and was succeeded by his son

XLVII—10. Saer de Dundas, who was twice compelled by King Edward I, of England to swear allegiance

(10)

Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland
Vol 2 / 202, 550.

Patricke Dundas, Early March, fought with Edward I against his own country, but his wife and children fled to the South, which the Earl of Surrey was obliged to take.

1272-1307 Edward I

in 1296 for his lands in West Lothian and also for those in Perthshire. He died before 1300, and his son was

XLVIII—11. Sir Hugh de Dundas, who was a man of "singular merit and fortitude. He joined the brave "Sir William Wallace in the defence of the liberties of "Scotland, and embraced every opportunity of exerting his "courage against the enemies of his country under that brave "leader. He died in the reign of King Robert Bruce." His son was

*Cheremie's
Chibemant
Vol 1 p. 579
Nislet's
Officer p. 13*

XLIX—12. Sir George de Dundas, who was a great patriot and steady friend of King Robert Bruce. He lost his life fighting for King David, the son of King Robert Bruce in the battle of Duplin in 1332. His son was

*Cheremie's
Vol 2 p. 10*

L—13. James de Dundas, who had a long dispute with the Abbot of Dumfermline about his right to some islands in the Forth, which he maintained so obstinately that the Abbot had him excommunicated but in 1342 their differences were adjusted and his sentence revoked. He died before 1364, and his son was,

the Second **LI—14.** John de Dundas, who received from King David a charter of the lands and barony of Fingask dated February 18, 1364. His daughter Agnes married Sir Adam Forrester of Corstorphin, Lord Privy Seal in the reigns of Kings Robert II and III. His son was,

LII—15. James Dundas of Dundas. He received many charters of land, viz: —

(1) 28 Feb. 1378, for the lands and barony of Fingask from King Robert II.

(2) 13 Dec. 1397, for the whole lands and barony of Dundas, from William, Lord Seton.

(3) 20 Sept. 1406, for the lands of Dumbarny in Perthshire from Archibald, Earl Douglas.

(4) 28 Feb. 1416, for the lands of Easter Blairmucks in the Barony of Bothwell and shire of Lanark from the same Earl.

(5) 29 Nov. 1423, a charter of resignation by John Lord Seton of the Dundas lands.

(6) 1 Dec. 1423, he provides the barony of Fungask to the heirs male of himself and Christian Stewart.

(7) In 1424, 26 and 29 by four other charters he obtained many other lands and baronies.

By his first wife he had three sons, viz:—

James (d. s. p.) Archibald, and Duncan. By his second wife, Christian Stewart, who was the daughter of John, Lord Innermeath and Lorn, he had four children, viz:— Alexander, Thomas, Elizabeth and Christian. He died in 1430 or 1431, and his son James Dundas of Dundas inherited his Estates, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alexander Livingston, of Callender, Governor of Scotland, in the minority of King James II. He became possessed of the lands of East Blairmuck on April 10, 1431, and of the lands of Dumbarney, Dundas, etc., on November 16, 1437. In 1449 being attached to the interests of his Father-in-Law, he was committed to prison in the Castle of Dunbarton with his brother Duncan, where he died in 1452. His pardon was granted with the advice and consent of a parliament held at Edinburgh 26 August, 1452. As he died without issue he was succeeded by his brother

LIII—16. Sir Archibald Dundas. The family of Dundas being now rehabilitated by parliament this Sir Archibald made up his titles and became possessed of the whole Estate of Dundas. "He was a man of parts and spirit and "in great favor with Kings James II and III, and employed "in negotiations of State. He was the first High Sheriff of "West Lothian." He acquired lands of Barnton in Mid Lothian, etc., and married a daughter of William, Lord Borthwick, and died in 1479, leaving a son,

LIV—17. Sir John Dundas, who served heir to his Father on October 3, 1480. He was a man of great merit, was one of the guarantees of a treaty with England in 1484, and was one of the Ambassadors to that Court in 1485. He obtained sundry lands by grant, viz:—

(1) 24 Oct. 1481, Portside.

(2) 1482 "for good and faithful services" Bothkenner.

(3) 1489 "for good and faithful services" Blairmucks.

King James III wrote him that he intended making him Earl of Forth but the King was killed shortly thereafter in the Battle of Bannockburn. King James IV on May 14,

Among 1424, the King granted him a license to fortify Dundas Castle.

This is questioned in Dundas of Dundas

1491, granted him the island of Inchgarvie with liberty to build and fortify a castle thereon. His son was

LV—18. Sir William Dundas, of Dundas, who succeeded his Father on March 16. 1494. He married Margaret, daughter of Archibald Wauchope of Niddery, and had two sons, viz:—Sir James, his heir and William. [For the descendants of Sir James Dundas, see Dundas' Baronages of Scotland], page 174. For the heirs of Sir William Dundas of Dudington, we turn to page 177 of this Baronage.

LVI—19. Sir William Dundas got from his Father the lands of Priestinch. He married Marjory Lindsay with whom he got part of the lands of Dudington in West Lothian, and had two sons, viz: William Dundas (who married and lived in Sweden and had two daughters but no sons) and

LVII—20. Sir David Dundas of Dudington, who married Marjorie, daughter of John Hamilton, of Orbiston, and had two sons, viz: James Dundas (see Douglas' Baronages, page 178), and

LVIII—21. Sir George Dundas, who married Margaret Livingston, daughter of William Livingston of West Quarter, and became the progenitor of the Dundasses of Manour [Page 178.] He was an eminent lawyer, and was appointed High Sheriff of the County of Linlithgow on September 20th, 1637. He was long employed by parliament, was one of the Commissioners to England for the Uxbridge Treaty of 16 July, 1644, and occupied many offices between 1644 and 1647. He acquired much land, viz:—

(a) July 19, 1625. Dudington or Dudington, also Smid-die Hill, part thereof.

(b) Nov. 19, 1628, by charter for barony of King's Powes, alias Manour, in Perthshire, which last has continued ever since to be the chief title of this family.

(c) July 20, 1633, the lands of Tulliallan in Perthshire. He had six daughters and a son

LIX—22. Sir John Dundas of Manour, who married in 1669 Elizabeth Hamilton of Kilbrackmont, and died 1711 leaving two sons and a daughter. His elder son being

+ Slam w. Battle of Redden 1664 or 1665 to Dundas Dundas

LX—23. Sir Ralph Dundas of Manour, County Clackmaurian in Perthshire, born 1679, died April, 1729, married 1698, Helen Burnet, daughter of Sir Thomas Burnet, Physician to Kings Charles II, James VII, William and Queen Ann. She was also a niece of Bishop Gilbert Burnet, and was widow of Crawford of Auchinames. They had four daughters and three sons, viz: John Dundas, Dr. Thomas Dundas and Ralph Dundas.

LXI—24. Sir John Dundas was born October 16, 1701, and married first Anne Murray, daughter of John Murray, Esquire, of Polmais, and had four children, viz: Ralph Dundas, James Dundas, Thomas Dundas and a daughter Lilas Dundas. His second wife was Agnes, daughter of John Haldame, Esquire, of Lenrick, and they had a daughter, Margaret, who married (William, we think, but do not yet know) Oswald. Of Ralph Dundas, Douglas in his Baronages of Scotland, page 180, says he was then Captain in the Marquis of Lothian's regiment of dragoons, and of James and Thomas Dundas he says, "are both settled "in the Mercantile way at Philadelphia" (page 180).

Sir Ralph Dundas of Manour was born about 1730, and appointed General April 29th, 1802, and died February 7th, 1814. He had been Colonel of the Eighth Foot. He was made Governor of Dungannon Fort, Ireland. He had one son, Ralph Peter Dundas, who was Commissioner of Excise in Dublin and who married Miss La Touche and died without issue.

James Dundas was born at Manour in 1734, came to America, in 1757, and was married May 11th, 1758, at Christ Church, Philadelphia, to Elizabeth Moore, daughter of James Moore, and had twelve children.† His son John was born February 28th, 1759, went to Alexandria, Virginia, died there August 30th, 1813. He married March 28th, 1785, Agnes Hepburn, and had nine children of whom James Dundas, born June 21st, 1786, returned to Philadelphia. He graduated from Princeton, became a lawyer and business man, was President of the Commercial Bank, and a Director of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society. Upon the death of Ralph Peter Dundas, his first cousin, on ~~February 7th, 1814~~, without issue he claimed the Manour Estates

+ He was buried at Christ Church, Philadelphia, Feb 6-1788

IX-33 2-11-33 in which the
signature is "John D. Smith"
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*and had possession of the house for a while
according to certain books in the
possession of the Society of Friends in*

in Scotland, and, although his descent was admitted he was refused under the Alien Law, which decision was confirmed by the House of Lords on September 14th, 1819. He married his first cousin Anna Maria Pratt, daughter of Henry Pratt and Elizabeth Dundas (who was the fourth child of James Dundas and Elizabeth Moore), and all his children died in infancy. He owned the "Yellow Mansion" at the northeast corner of Broad and Walnut Streets. He died July 4th, 1865. His sister, Nancy Moore Dundas, married May 23d, 1811, Newton Keene and their daughter, Agnes Dundas Keene, married May 2d, 1839, Joshua Lippincott, whose son, James Dundas Lippincott, was the last owner of his name of the "Yellow Mansion." Margaret Dundas, daughter of John Dundas, 24, married William (?) Oswald and two of her letters from Scotland to her brother, Thomas Dundas, in this country, are in the possession of Jane Dundas White born May 27th, 1919. The reason for believing her husband's name was "William" is due to the fact that John Dundas, born February 28th, 1759, had a son William Henry Dundas, who called his son "William Oswald" Dundas, doubtless after the Oswald to whom Margaret Dundas had been married.

*about 1830.
He was
frequently
called
Sir James
by his
friends in
Philadelphia.*

LXII—25. Thomas Dundas, third son of John Dundas (24), was born 1736, at Manour in Perthshire, Scotland, and came to Philadelphia. Later he went to Reading, Pennsylvania. He was a member of the St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia in 1780. He died at Reading on May 4th, 1805. He left a son, William, who died without issue and a daughter

LXIII—26. Jane Dundas who married Marks John Biddle. She was born April, 4th, 1774, married July 13th, 1793, and died November 17th, 1809. They had seven children. Three of their daughters were Frances Dundas Biddle (born July 10th, 1798, died December 18th, 1879), married April 22d, 1817 Joseph Rayner Priestly, born March 23d, 1783, died November 10th, 1863, had issue, among others Jane Dundas Priestly (born December 3d, 1833, died January 9th, 1908), married Conyers Button, December 25th, 1862, and had issue, Joseph Priestly Button (born January 1st, 1864), who married June 20th, 1894.

Amelia Hutchinson, and had issue Marion Hutchinson (born October 17th, 1896), Conyers Button, 2d, (born December 8th, 1898), who married Marie Louise Dunham, September 28th, 1918, and had issue Conyers Button, 3d, (born November 4th, 1920).

The second daughter of the said Marks John Biddle and Jane Dundas was Elizabeth Eckert Biddle, (who married Edward Anderson) and their third daughter was

LXIV—27. Lydia Biddle, who, February 23d, 1828, married David Francis Gordon, Presiding Judge of Berks County, at Reading, Pa., and died November 31st, 1848 (Judge Gordon died December 27th, 1859), and they had two sons and three daughters all of whom died without issue except,

LXV—28. Jane Dundas Gordon, born June 26th, 1838, died October 25th, 1907, who married John Brinton White, April 9th, 1863, and they left them surviving five daughters and a son

LXVI—29. William White, born March 17th, 1868, married on October 21st, 1911, Emma Loomis Phipps and their two sons and daughter were born as follows:

LXVII—30. William White, Jr., February 2d, 1914. Lawrence Phipps White, March 22d, 1916.

Jane Dundas White, May 27th, 1919.

The facts set out above which were taken from Anderson and Douglas can be readily verified by an examination of these authorities. Many of the later dates will be found in the records of Christ Church, Second and Market Streets, Philadelphia, some few in the Biddle Family book, and others in Judge Gordon's Family Bible. The value to be derived from these pedigrees is primarily of an historical nature. In this instance it helps to familiarize one with important happenings in Europe until about 1052, and after that in Scotland, England and this country. It should also make us ambitious to live so that the best of our ancestors would not think us unworthy of our heritage.

The book "Dundas & Dundas" was not seen until after this article was printed. It is unique & best, as WM. WHITE.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1922. *For as it goes, as it is and is.*

Prepared for private circulation. *Use and preserve intact.*

